



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# IMPACT OF CYCLONE MOCHA ON AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY

**Data in Emergencies - Impact**  
(DIEM-Impact)

30 June 2023

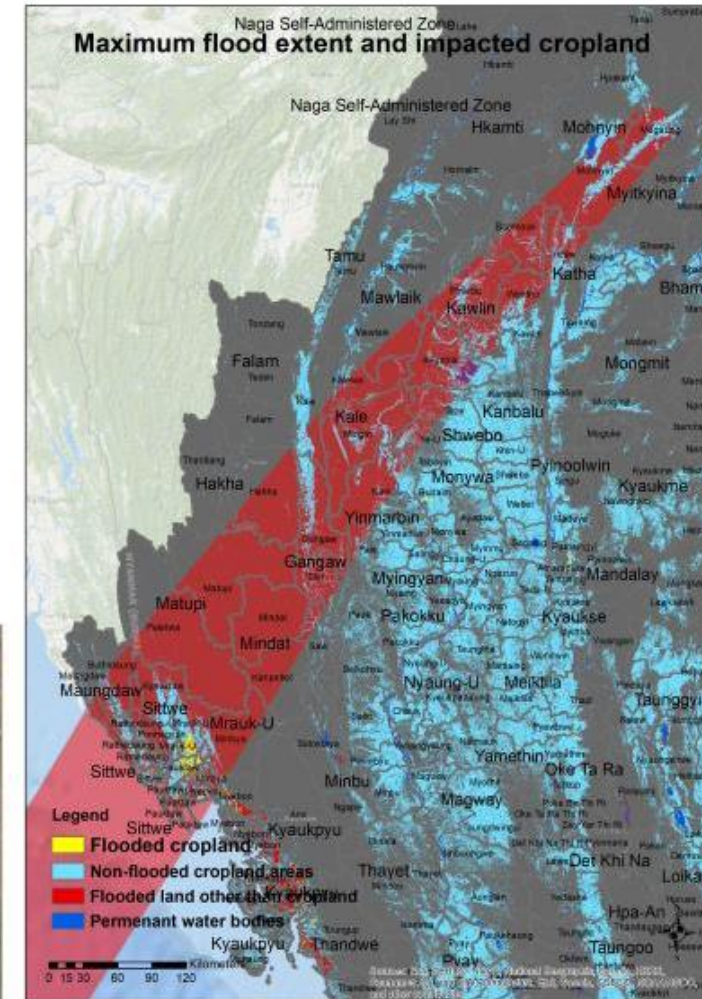
# 3 MAIN SOURCES

In the immediate aftermath:

1. **GIS analysis** (available at <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/a97314f4fec34a448721f320829acfbe>)
  - Area flooded and affected by strong winds
  - Affected croplands by township
  - Exposure maps for livestock

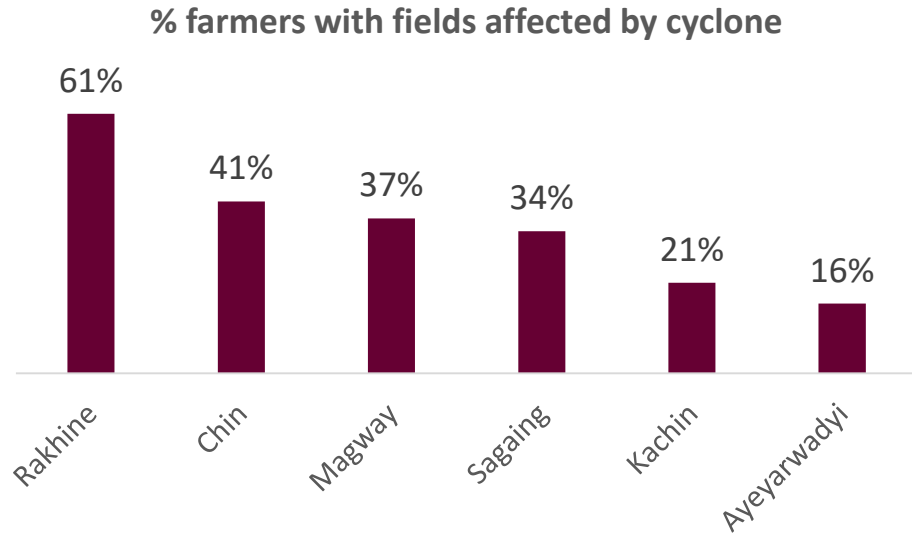
Two weeks after Mocha's Cyclone:

2. **HH survey** at state/region level (Raphine, Sagaing, Magway, Chin, Kachin, Ayeyarwadyi) to
  - compare the before and after situation.
  - same people re-interviewed (1,211 HHs) that were contacted during the DIEM round 6 before the cyclone.
3. **Key informants' Interviews** in most affected townships, at village tracts level (covering 17 townships and 198 village tracts)



## 43% of farmers were affected by the cyclone in the 6 states re-contacted by the follow up survey

**Key assets lost:** half (51%) of HHs affected by the cyclone reported the loss of assets. In particular, those necessary for crop and livestock production.



### 1. Crop production:

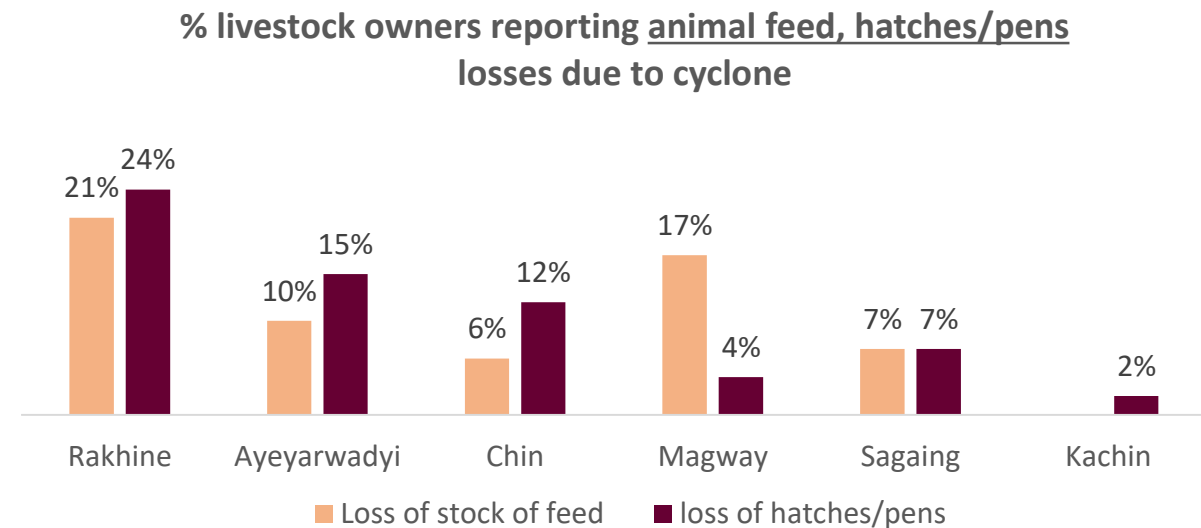
- A third of farmers reported severe damages of their field, a third had minor damages.
- A fourth had damages to their irrigation infrastructure (5% lost irrigation tools)
- Farmland was lost due to seawater intrusion, debris and sediments too, 15% among affected farmers, but mostly severe (>half) intrusions
- 13% lost their seeds stock

### 2. Livestock production:

#### Loss of animals:

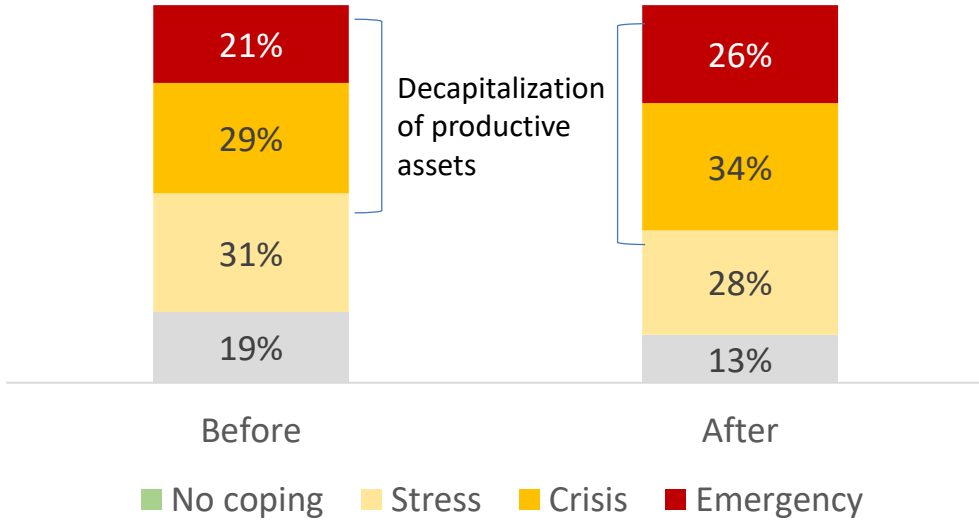
- Livestock owners reported important losses of poultry (12% of HH), cattle (5%) and goats (4%), particularly in Rakhine.
- But among those, the loss was important (70% poultry, 62% swine, 36% cattle and 32% goats)

- Productive assets: 39% lost productive assets, mostly hatches/pen and stocks of feed;



# Food Security

Livelihood Coping Strategy Index:  
before and after the cyclone



- The analysis of food security indicators shows that food consumption has not deteriorated before and after Mocha, but well household's coping capacity.
- Decapitalization of productive assets worsened before and after Mocha.

Stress:

Borrowing money or spending savings, indicating a reduced ability to deal with future shocks

Crisis:

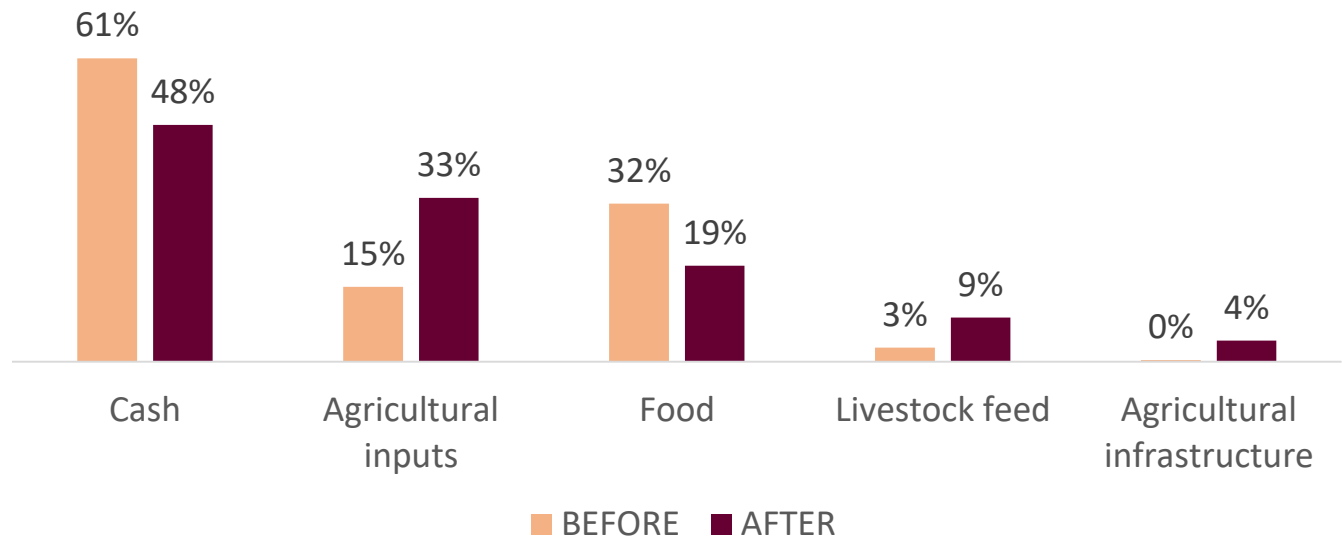
Selling productive assets, threaten future productivity.

Emergency:

Affect future productivity, more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature.

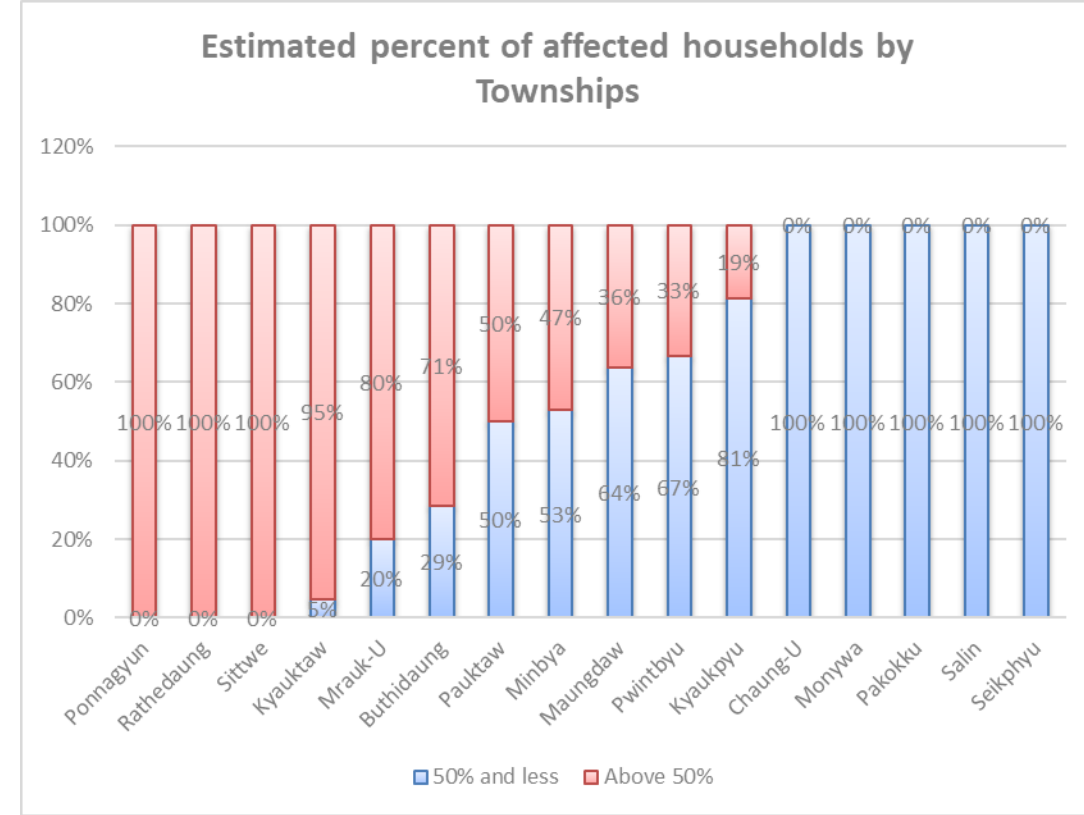
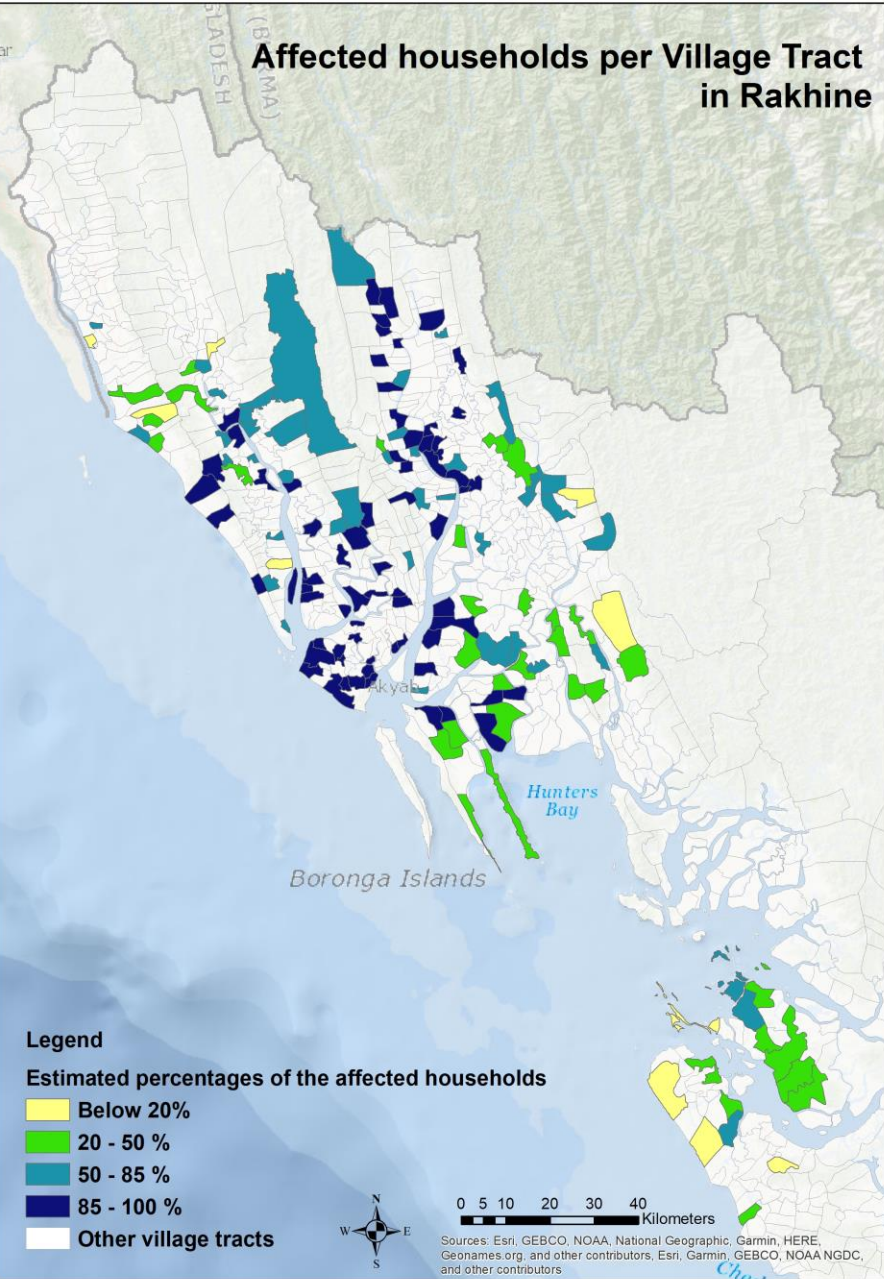
## Needs

self-expressed needs



Interviews to VT administrators, contact farmers and religious leaders

=> information at admin 4



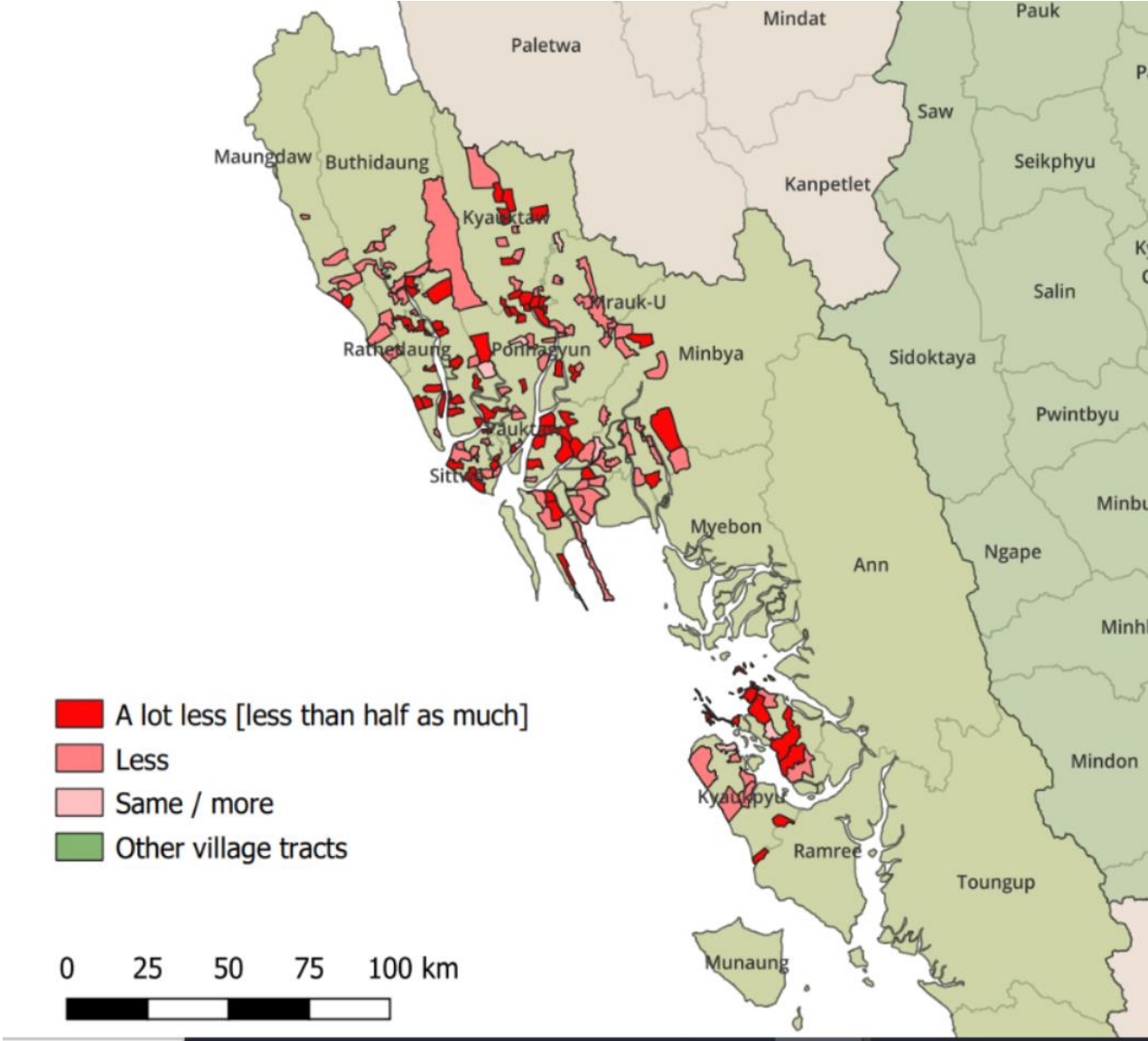
Impact:

Impact on planted crops and farmland, Livestock losses, Fishery infrastructure and inputs, Forest and orchards Production, Damages to roads still affecting marketing

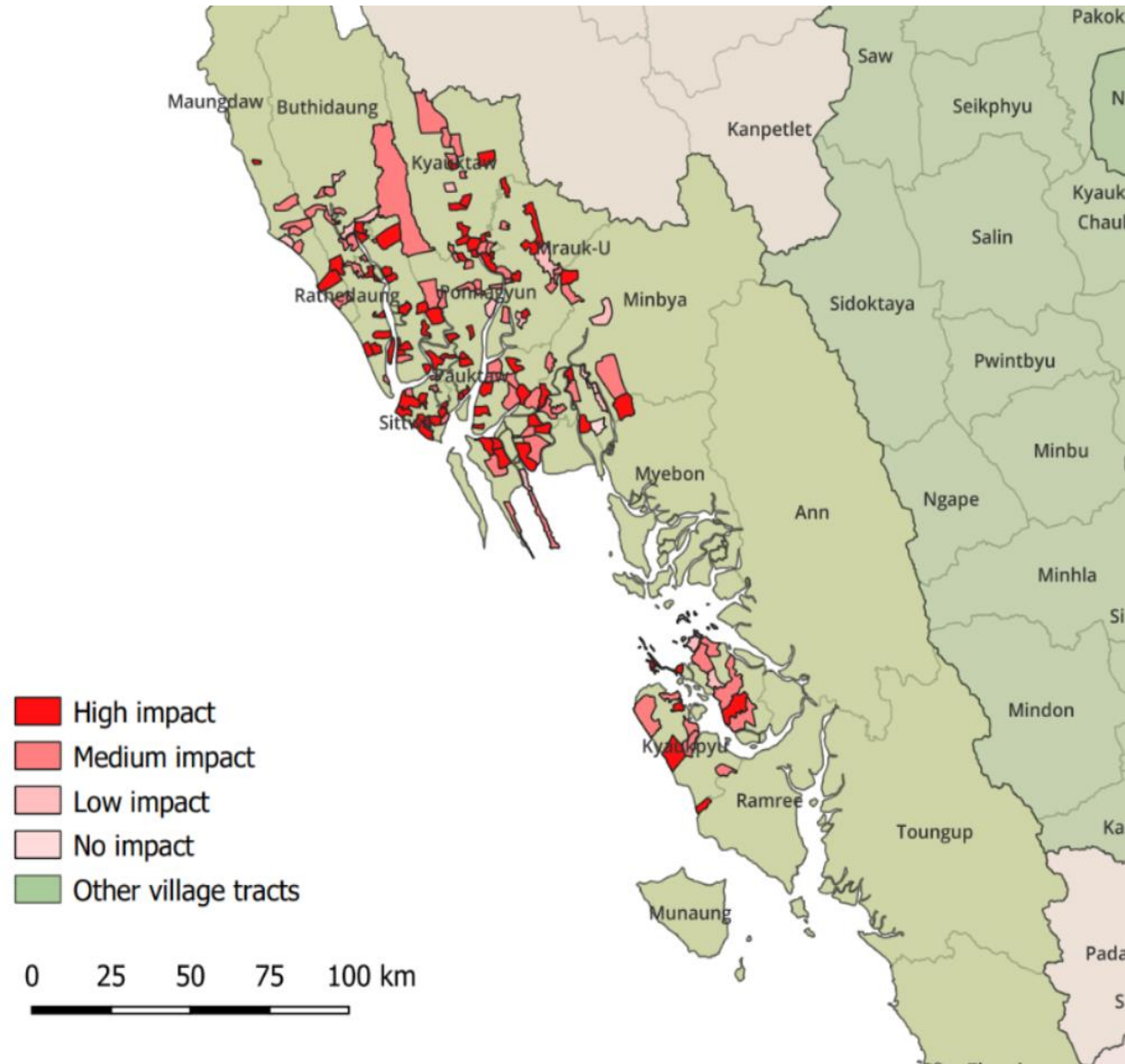
Needs in Rakhine:

- Seeds in order to begin the agricultural season;
- Feed and sheds the most urgent need for livestock producers;
- fishing boats and tools for recovery in fishing

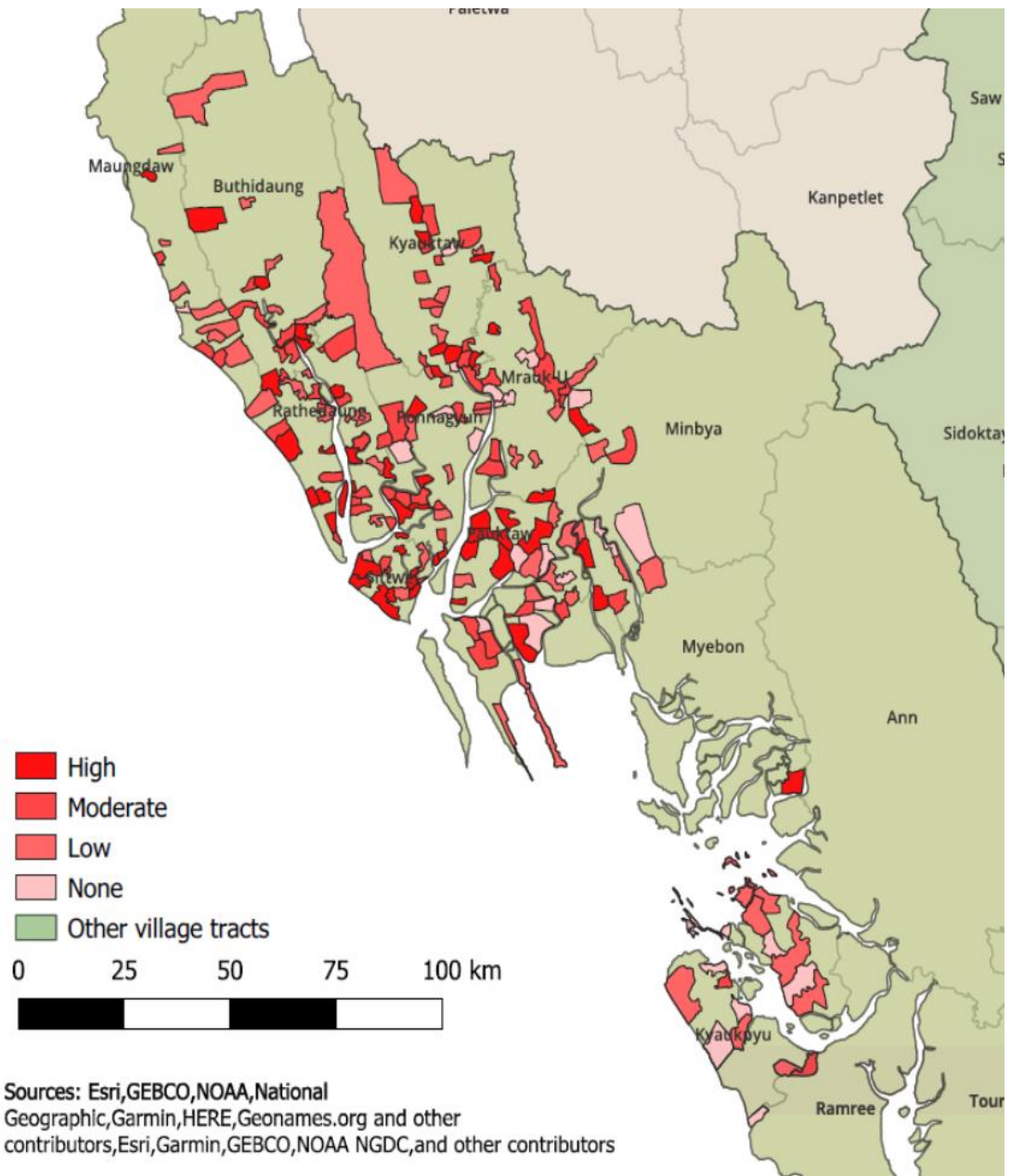
# Level of food availability compare to the same time last year, per village tract in Rakhine



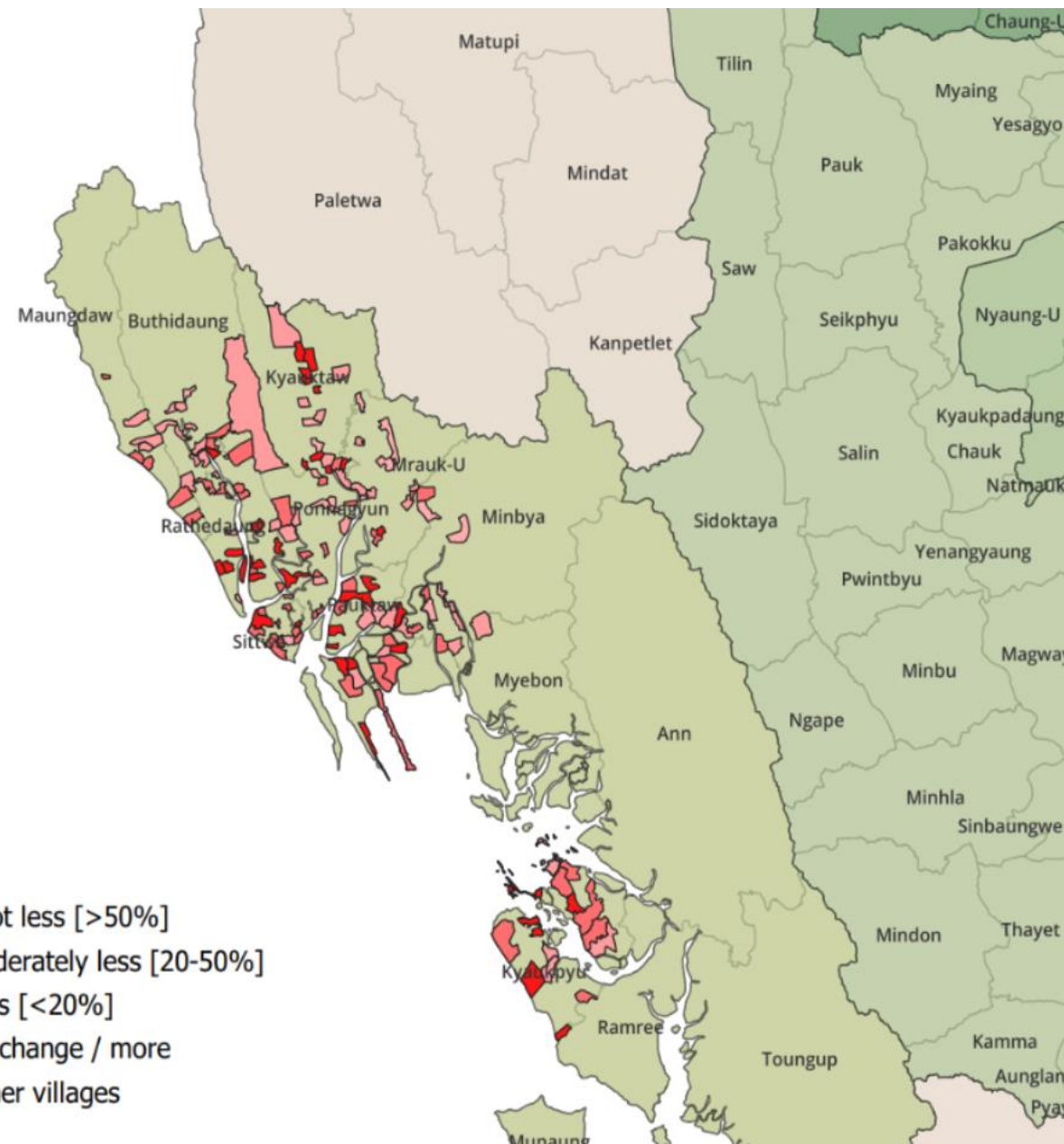
# Level of disruption in market functionality per village tract in Rakhine



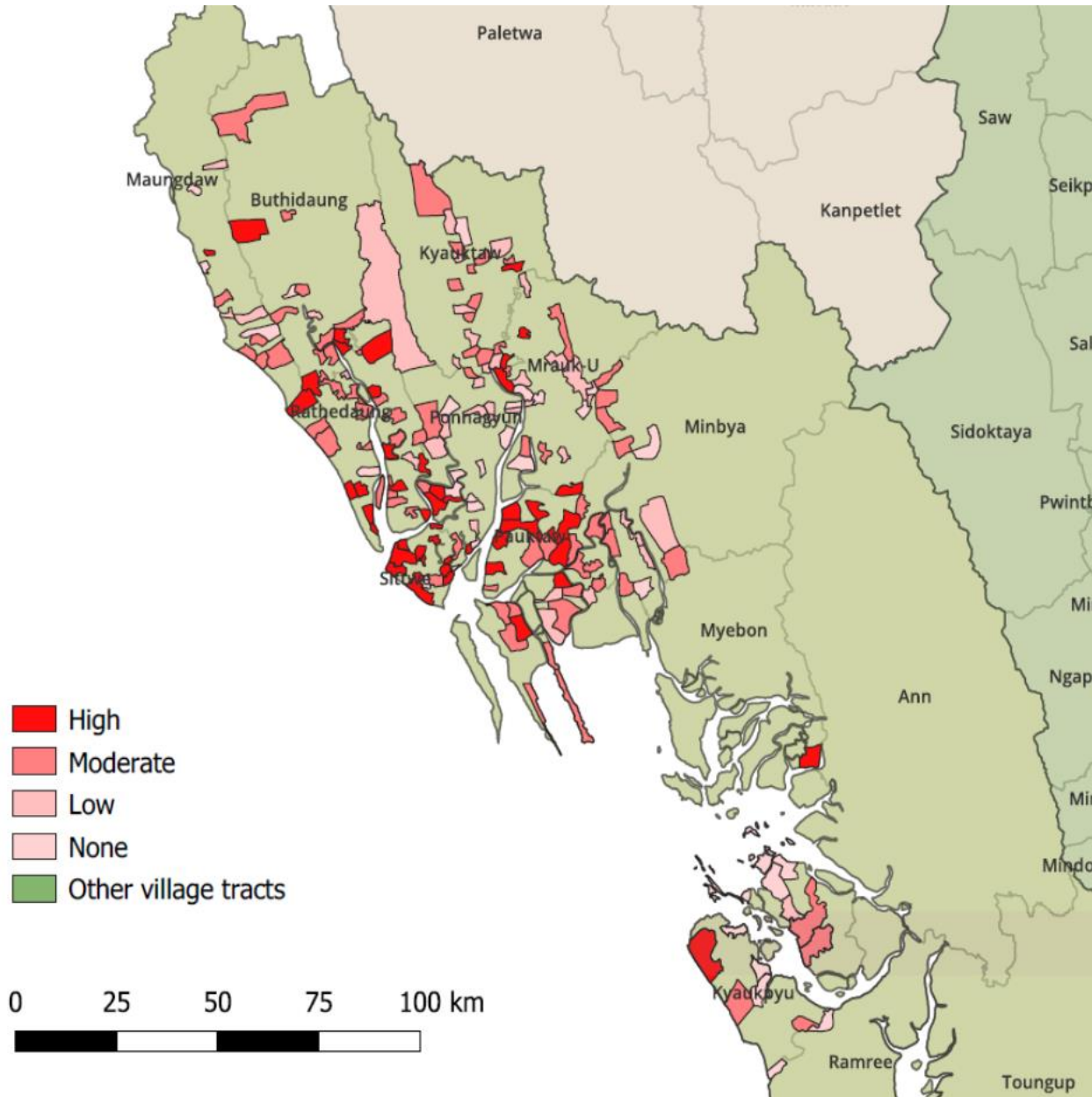
# Agriculture inputs damaged per village tract in Rakhine



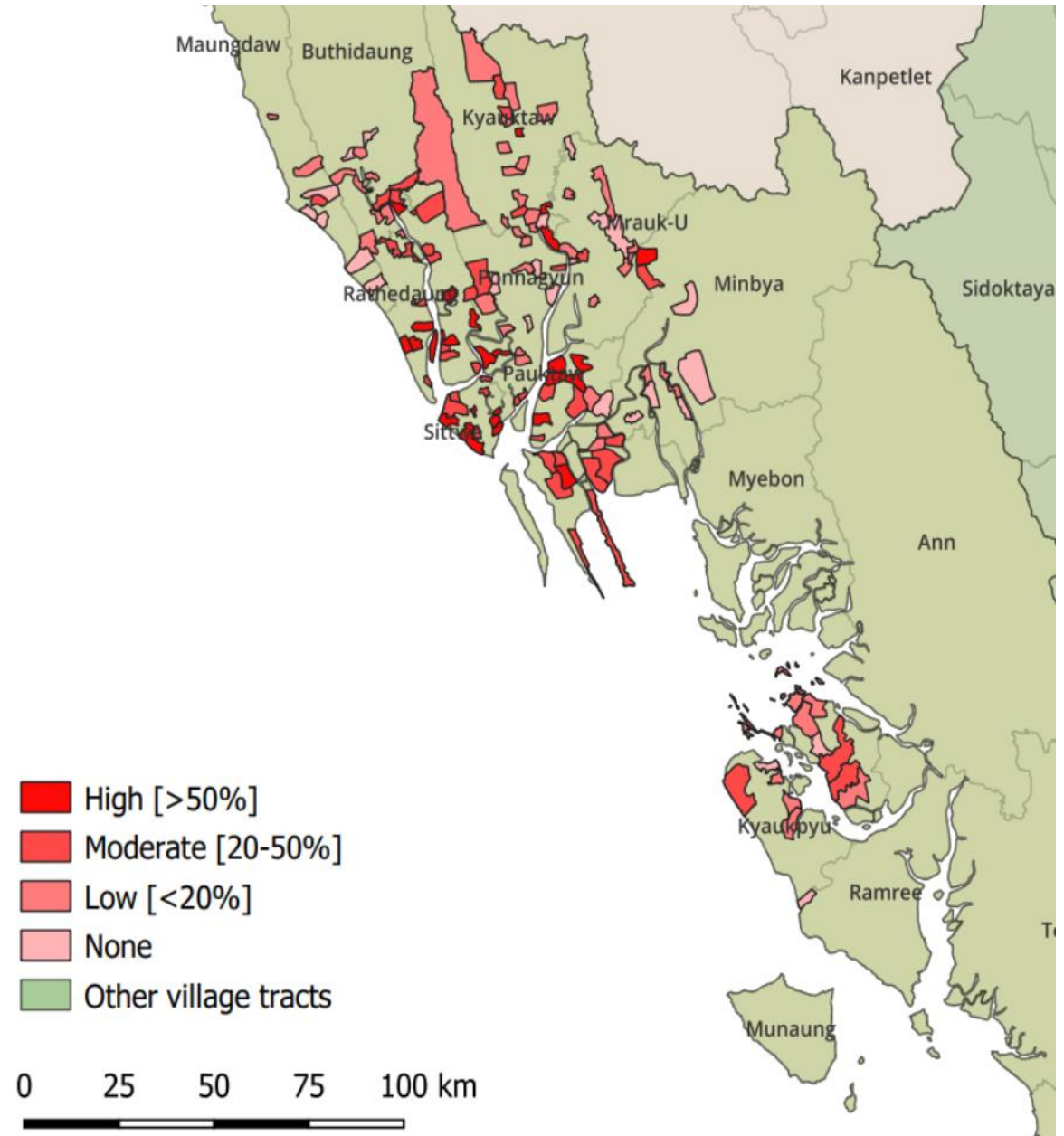
# Decrease of fisheries production compare to the same time last year per village tract in Rakhine



# Estimated livestock death per village tract in Rakhine



# Estimated percentage of damage to aquaculture infrastructure per village tract in Rakhine





Thank you